

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1893.

NUMBER 8

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[February 21st, 1893.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1893.

It is impossible to determine the actual situation on the Rio Grande frontier, owing to contradictory and misleading telegrams, but it can be safely asserted that the federalists have actually invaded that state in force and have secured at least three towns from which future operations can be directed. The main body of the invading force is under the command of Gen. Silva Tavares, an old and experienced officer, whose family has suffered bitter persecution from the men now governing that state. This officer's supine surrender of Bagé last year, is not calculated to increase confidence in him at present, but it may be that the persecutions which his family and friends have since suffered, may lead to more vigorous action on his part in this emergency. It is evident that a large force is now in the field in opposition to the government of Júlio de Castilhos, but it is not certain that they are sufficiently well armed to do much fighting. The next few days, however, will decide who is to rule the state of Rio Grande for the remainder of the year. It will not settle the quarrel permanently, we regret to say, for the partisan conflict in that state has gone so far that nothing less than a bloody civil war will serve to determine who is to rule, and who is not.

In discussing the religious question in the columns of the *Jornal do Commercio* yesterday, the editor of that influential newspaper calls attention to the failure of the Catholic clergy in this country to promote the better education of the people. He reminds them that in the United States the priests have followed the example of the Protestants in organizing Sunday-schools and in maintaining other instrumentalities for the religious and moral instruction of their flocks. Here almost nothing is done, and the church complains because of the apathy and indifference of the public toward it. In our opinion, this is the least of the evils of which the church should complain. We do not wish to offend religious sensibilities, nor to arouse a religious discussion, but the responsibility for the present state of things in South America should be fixed, and that res-

sponsibility rests largely with the Catholic church. We do not speak of political disorder and revolution, for that is largely a question of temperament and passion; we refer particularly to that epidemic of crime which has long been raging in every Catholic country on this continent. It is true that crime is peculiar to no nation and race, but there is a decided peculiarity in the way it is treated and the sentiments of the people regarding it. In Argentine official robberies are not even considered bad enough to affect a man's social position, nor is murder repellent enough to merit a severe punishment. In Chile, murder and robbery are matters of daily record, and punishment is there also inadequate and ineffective. Here in Brazil the same state of things is becoming the rule, and, what is worse, there seems to be no public conscience to cry out against the evil. For a long time the press of this and other Brazilian cities have been recording criminal assaults upon little girls—crimes which in other countries are treated with the severest punishment. Here nothing is apparently done, the press has little to say, and the atrocity is soon forgotten. Now, who is to blame for all this? Where are the moral sentiments which should be scandalized and aroused by these crimes? Let the church

well as sanitary. In the latter case, their action is based upon ignorance and fear, neither of which can warrant a wholesale attack upon commercial and individual rights. In view of all this the Brazilian government should demand heavy damages against the Argentine government for itself and for third parties. Such a demand, vigorously pushed, cannot fail to arouse discussion and should lead to some action among commercial nations to prevent such shameful abuses in the future. If the Argentine treasury were called upon to pay for the detention of steiners, passengers and goods, and for the destruction of goods by reckless disinfectors and fumigators, it is probable that the autocratic power now wielded by a few petty officials would be withdrawn and that the government would think twice before declaring quarantine against a port wholly free from epidemic diseases. At any rate, a step has been taken which warrants international interference, and which might easily be made the occasion of an international convention for the future regulation of quarantines.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

During the past year 327 foreign and 20 national vessels entered this port with immigrants. The total arrivals for the year were 54,509, as follows:

Males	37,143
Females	17,366
Adults	42,467
Minors	12,042
Married	16,447
Unmarried	37,292
Widowed	777
Agriculturists	40,030
Mechanics	4,611
Laborers	818
Catholics	53,430
Non-catholics	885
Unknown	194
Italians	30,248
Portuguese	14,100
Spanish	7,470
Austrians	406
French	406
Germans	502
Diverse	749

Of the total arrivals, \$8,820 were for account of the national government, while \$15,689 came spontaneously. Nearly half of them went to São Paulo, 2,526 remained in this city and the rest went to various states.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A merchant named Julio Bassany has left Buenos Aires a bill of exchange for \$30,000, lost in *Uruguay*.

It is said that the Argentine government of Entre-Ríos, Santa Fé and Corrientes have purchased a large quantity of arms, in anticipation of a revolution.

A quantity of arms and munitions was captured near Concordia, Uruguay, on the 15th, which were supposed to be for the Rio Grande revolutionaries. The arms were being conveyed by the launch *Cumelita*, and included 3,000 rifles, 500 carbines and 300,000 cartridges.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th says that it is more than probable that the board of health will declare the port of Rio de Janeiro infected. The Argentine officials are quite capable of any such stupidity. In such case they will probably close their port against us altogether, and then we shall see to what extent Brazilian supineness and apathy can be carried.

If the English papers in Buenos Aires would take the trouble to consider the question, they could not fail to see that their approval of the imposition of quarantine against ports absolutely free from epidemic disease, is a decided mistake. We are accustomed to expect justice from Englishmen, and we do not generally find them shouting "Save us!" because of wild rumors. If they will permit the criticism, they are more Argentine than English in their appeals for protection against a perfectly healthy port.

It is principally due to the malarial summer we have as yet had that no epidemic has broken out in our midst, as the sanitary condition of the city could not be much worse. Being in the neighborhood of Barracas the other day, we saw a sight that made us wonder if our authorities are seeking the means of spreading fever amongst us. We refer to the pumping of sewage water from the drains into the streets. Needless to say, the stench was awful. We presume someone is responsible for the health of the city, and that those in charge of the drainage works can be made to adhere to regulations, a private individual empties dirty water into the streets a fine is promptly imposed, but what about the case we refer to? — *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11th.

—Either the old Spanish law, which is still current here, especially in police action, is unsuited to the age, or the commissioners exceed their powers to a very great extent. A night or two ago, the house in which a poor family resided caught fire. The police, on learning the fact, acquainted the commissary, and having one or two men, proceeded to the spot, broke open the door, and violently turned the whole family, including girls and a servant, straight on their heels into the middle of the street. As they had on only their night-dresses, and the weather was just midwinter, their plight was anything but enviable. This practice, together with that of not permitting help to a wounded or disabled person, until after the arrival of a commissary, are most abominable, beneath the sun a Spanish ministry. — *Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 3.

—The Argentine national guard is to be mobilized on March 1st.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that Silveira Martins has reclaimed the arms seized by the Argentine government on the launch *Cumelita*, which were destined for the Rio Grande federalists.

Your reasoning is delicious, colleague! If there is no fever, then there ought to be; so, clap on the quarantine!— and make the traveller and merchant pay the cost, let me add. At this moment Rio is a healthier city than Buenos Aires, and there is not the slightest warrant for the quarantining you are so ardently advocating. Your reasoning, however, is a thing apart from facts! It contains the secret of the whole controversy and should be engraved on something imperishable, like the check of a *Jáurez Colman*. It reminds us of the reason of the angry "Butchman" for whipping his boy a second time:—"Naulins, beh! You links me——, and I ticks you again!"

—The river steamer brought yesterday from Montevideo, consigned to the German Bank and Señor L. B. Superbielle, the respective sums of \$115,000 and \$12,000 gold. When the boxes containing the treasure were being landed, the custom-house officer on duty at the Darsena claimed permission to examine the contents, a course of conduct hitherto unprecedented under similar circumstances. As the boxes were sealed up, the representative of the *Plataforma* refused to comply with the demand, so that the boxes had to remain in the bonded warehouse. The custom-house authorities also acted in a very arbitrary manner in refusing to sign a receipt for the boxes, so that in the event of any of them not forthcoming, no legal proof could be tendered of their ever having been entrusted to the custom-house. — *Trucos*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11.

—As we predicted in our last number, the health board declared, at the commencement of the week, quarantine in all the vessels arriving from Montevideo, on account of the health board of that port giving free entry to arrivals from Rio. The passengers by the *Thomas* just managed to get ahead of the authorities, but passengers by the French and Italian steamers were less fortunate, and are at present grinding their teeth in Montevideo. It is strange that these two health boards can never agree. The Uruguayan consul says there is no yellow fever at Rio, but the Argentine that there is; and we are more inclined to believe the latter; anyhow if there is none, there should be, so it's all the same. We don't want yellow fever here, and we agree with the vigorous measures taken by the health board, who are apparently waking up from their lethargy of hygienic days. — *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11.

—The daily paper reports that 400 colonists surrounded the *Juzgado de Paz* at Humboldt, armed with "weapons of precision," that the officer of the police picket, seeing that was useless to resist, "retired" from the colony, and that there is great agitation throughout the colonies and a tendency to resist the tyranny of the provincial authorities by armed force. We are no advocates of secession, but we dare assert that if the colonists do get up and wipe the provincial authorities off the face of the earth, as they are perfectly capable of doing, the authorities have only themselves to thank, for they have treated the colonists in such a manner for many years as would almost make a mammy get up and fight. And it must be remembered that if the colonists should, as they easily could if necessary, competent leaders amongst themselves, they would give the whole of provincial forces, national guard included, a very considerable peck of trouble. There are 219 colonies in the province of Santa Fé, and if the colonists rose together they could certainly put a very large number of men, all of whom have passed through their term of military service in Europe, and all of whom possess arms of one sort or another, into the field, and although, of course, they could not be expected to stand against trained national troops, they would most assuredly give all the woes that provincial government could bring against them, a very bad time indeed. — *The Review*, Feb. 11.

—In an editorial discussion of the arbitrary and unmerciful action of the Buenos Aires health authorities in imposing quarantine against Montevideo, the *Montevideo Times* of the 8th inst. thus confirms our plea for an international control of this matter:—"Last Friday we reprinted a most sensible article from the *Rio News*, setting forth the necessity of making quarantine regulations a matter of international law. We heartily agree with the idea, and can see that, in South America especially, regulations which have such important and widespread effects should not be left to the arbitrary dispositions of petty boards, sometimes actuated by the meanness of officials. It is neither right nor just, that the commerce and passenger traffic of two capitals should be suddenly and seriously deranged, as they are at this moment here, just because half-a-dozen picquets on the one side cannot agree with half-a-dozen on the other side. As the *Rio News* says, governments should be made responsible for the losses and injuries caused by quarantines, and then perhaps they would be more careful in imposing them. The members of the board of health are vested with no responsibility in the matter, and they are not the sufferers, but commercial men and travellers are, to say nothing of the heavy losses imposed on shipping companies. Perhaps if the board of health could have this brought home to them, they would be less anxious to exercise their 'little, brief authority.' The whole quarantine system is antiquated and its efficacy is doubtful—but it is easy for the doctors, who pass sentence of four, six or ten days' quarantine, just as a magistrate might sentence a vagrant to so many days' imprisonment, without thought of the interior consequences to commerce. The boards do this, and quarrel with each other over the thing it, and make commerce suffer for their caprices and ill-temper, while they neglect their duties at home, and pay little or no attention to those proper sanitary precautions inside a city which are much more important and more efficacious than all the cordons." But the latter is not so easy as meeting for half-an-hour and decreeing so many days' quarantine.

[February 21st, 1893.]

—The action of the Montevideo authorities in declaring Rio de Janeiro a "suspected port," implies a 10 days observation on all vessels from or touching at that port. This period is counted from the date of leaving Rio de Janeiro for vessels carrying a sanitary inspector, or from the date of arrival where no inspector is carried. The passengers will be required to land at the Flores island Lazareto, where their baggage and themselves will be fumigated. Should anyone fall ill with fever on the island, their "observation" will be extended another ten days. If "observation" will be extended this, what does vigorous quarantine mean?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A meteorological station was established at Santa Catharina on the 7th inst.

—Counterfeited treasury notes of 100\$ are in circulation in Urugayana, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Rio Grande says that the government of Julio de Castilhos has recently spent 100,000\$ in telegrams.

—The federal judge at Porto Alegre has refused to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Col. Facundo Tavares.

—The steamer *Napoli* arrived at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 15th inst. with 1,000 immigrants.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says the Br. ship *Miss Ross* had been wrecked on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of Rio Janeiro proposes to invite tenders for the transportation of Chinese laborers.

—The opposition paper in Porto Alegre, the *Rio Grande*, has been "gagged" by the police and has suspended publication.

—The Rio Grande of Porto Alegre, says that the government of Julio de Castilhos has spent 400,000\$ on the purchase of old and worthless arms.

—A telegram to Buenos Aires from Santos reports 137 cases and 88 deaths from yellow fever during the first six days of the present month.

—The Bahia papers are complaining of the wretched quarantine service rendered there, and the ruinous condition of the Bon Despacho yellow fever hospital.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 15th says that a police-soldier drew a knife on an officer the preceding day, and was so severely punished for it by the commander of the force that he will die.

—At a place called Santa Cruz do Monte Alegrê in the state of Rio de Janeiro the papers relating to the military enrollment were seized and burnt by a mob composed of about 400 men and women.

—An American named Caldwell was arrested in São Paulo on the 16th for a bank robbery in Pennsylvania. The detective arrived here only a short time ago.

—By orders of the minister of war the old fort of Santa Cruz, at Santa Catharina, has been placed at the disposal of the sanitary authorities for a quarantine *hospitalite*, while the Ratones fort has been set apart for a yellow fever hospital.

—The triumphal tour of Gov. Porcúncula through the state of Rio de Janeiro terminated on the 15th by a festive reception in Niteroy. There were music, flags, fireworks and an enthusiastic crowd of a few hundred friends to welcome him back, after so long an absence.

—The S. Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 15th was advised by telegraph that there were 1,100 immigrants in Santos awaiting conveyance up to São Paulo. Besides that, 1,500 more were expected to arrive that day. In view of the yellow fever epidemic in Santos, the retention of poor immigrants there is most perilous.

—The latest outrage committed by our patriotic protectors, the soldiers, is reported from Santos, where some soldiers of the 22nd battalion attacked the employees of the Miserere hospital and gave them a beating inside the building. The administrator of the hospital was then ordered by the commander of the detachment, probably a sergeant, to report at the quartel. It is a pleasing situation where soldiers are permitted to raid hospitals and order civilian officials to report at their barracks!

—The state of São Paulo seems to have acquired a gaudy number of thieves with its immigrants, inasmuch as robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent. On the 14th two of them took an excursion on the Sorocabana railway. On the upward trip they robbed a passenger of *feios*. On the return trip one of them stole a passenger's pocket book while passing through a tunnel. The thief was discovered and as there were only five persons in the car a passenger demanded that they should all be searched. The thief thereupon put the stolen money under his seat, but was caught in the operation. The two rascals were promptly scared and turned over to the police.

—The new yellow-fever hospital at Santos has been working on the oil lines. It is located some distance from the Barra train line and a long distance from the cemetery. As the dead are carried in a special train, they are taken out to the street and left beside the track, in full view of all passing trains, to wait for the special. At first they were simply dumped beside the road without any shelter whatever, and sometimes no care was taken to see that the bodies were well closed. And then, when the bodies were disposed of, the unsightly boxes were brought back to the same place and left until the hospital authorities saw fit to send for them. Complaints were made against this uncanny exhibition—by over-sensitive people, perhaps—and now a rough shed has been erected for the reception of the bodies. It is said, however, that it is not an uncommon thing to see several bodies inside the shed, and the marketing for the hospital on the roof at the same time—an association not altogether pleasing to a fastidious palate.

—The opposition claims to have won the municipal election at Manaus.

—A bureau of immigration has been established by the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The electoral regulations of the state of Rio de Janeiro were published in the *Jornal* to-day.

—In S. Paulo on the 15th inst. a man named Francisco Iraga was brutally beaten by soldiers of the 10th battalion.

—The Bahia medical society has adopted a resolution condemning the so-called discovery of Dr. Abel Parente, and characterizing his conduct as unkindly and a violation of the precepts of his profession.

—A Rivera telegram of yesterday says that a Capt. Cesario had been captured by some citizens of Livramento (Castilhos) who took him to the frontier line and cut his throat. Is it not time this butchery should be stopped?

—Telegrams from Rio Grande state that the Castilhos have sent Col. Menno Barreto against Gumerindo Saravia. They fail, however, to say whether a street-car and a band of music have been furnished to the gallant colonel.

—There is another row on at Blumenau, Santa Catharina, between the land surveyors and the police. The police are determined to meddle in everything and to compel obedience to their exactions, no matter what may happen.

—The newspaper of Bahia propose to found a model primary school and then endow it with the name of Ray Barbosa. The school will be maintained by the press, which, in view of military ideas, may be considered more or less uncertain.

—The postal service is evidently improving. It took but three days for our last issue to make the 7 hours' journey to Cruzeiro. In good time we hope the paper will go up to its destination the next morning after publication, but we would not like to have the postal service seriously strained to accomplish the task.

—After the April of Gen. Floriano Peixoto placed Col. Menno Barreto on the retired list and sent him to Cuenya, We are inclined to think that before Gumerindo finishes with the colonel, the latter will regret that Julio de Castilhos did not also place him upon the retired list and send him somewhere out of the way.

—On the 11th inst. the government of Espírito Santo renewed its contract with Henrique Thomé for lighting the state capital with gas. The contractor binds himself to renew the plant within 12 months. He will be paid 40,000\$ per annum while exchange is below 20/- per £. When it rises above that rate, he will receive only 36,000\$.

—The English residents of Bahia have organized an English masonic lodge in that city under the title of the "Duke of Clarence Lodge," which will be formally inaugurated on the 23rd inst. The ceremony of installation of officers will be followed by a banquet, which in turn will be followed by a ball. The first W. M. of the new lodge will be Mr. H. J. Moon.

—Advertisement: Telegraph Agency of Julio de Castilhos & Co., Porto Alegre.—This well-known Agency continues to furnish telegrams gratuitously. Special terms to the press. The patronage of journals of limited means respectfully solicited. N.B.—The Agency's valuable stock of chromos and tea sets is exhausted, but beautifully lithographed state bowls will be given away with every telegram forwarded.

—The so-called defeat of Gumerindo Saravia near Bagé, which was briefly noticed in our last, seems to have been somewhat imaginary. The federalists deny it, and the Castilhos fail to prove it. There was evidently no fight, no one was killed, one captured, and not a dog was hurt. Apparently Gumerindo avoided a fight because of weakness in men and arms, hence the so-called defeat. The failure of the state forces to capture him, might also be called a defeat.

—In Manaus, on the 14th ult., the *Estado do Amazonas* stated that the commander of the 36th battalion of infantry had arrested two officers of that battalion for declaring themselves monarchists. This caused Col. Geographio, the commander of the battalion, to rush to the press with an amassing letter from which we extract the following:—"I feel no interest in knowing whether you are well informed on military law, as what I know is that you have the presumption to involve yourself in matters that do not concern you. Now, if your vanity or ambition blinds you to the extent of making you wish to dispute with me the command of the 36th battalion, say so frankly." Imagine what must be the state of discipline in a battalion whose commander writes such letters as that from which the foregoing is taken.

—On Sunday, in Niteroy, on Rua de S. Francisco, a drunken fisherman created a disturbance and two unarmed firemen attempted to arrest him. To avoid arrest he leaped into the bay. In the meanwhile many persons had assembled, and among them was a sergeant of the firemen, who ordered some of the companions of the fisherman to follow him and bring him ashore. They at first refused, but, seeing their companion about to drown, they rescued him and he was carried to the police station. In the meanwhile there had been some disturbance and the sergeant had called for a revolver to fire on the crowd. He then ordered the arrest of 15 fishermen, of whom 7 were in fact taken into custody, all of them being soundly beaten. The sergeant then called for a loaded carbine, but, as this weapon was not forthcoming, he ordered one of the firemen to follow a fisherman who had taken to water. He afterwards went to the house of two citizens and made them row a canoe for him in pursuit of the fugitive. At a short distance from land the canoe was overturned and the sergeant, thinking that this had been purposely caused by the rowers, wounded one of them with a knife and arrested the other, promising him a *cartaz*, which was in fact afterwards given to him. Subsequently the persons arrested were all released except one who is said to have been nearly blinded. The police of Niteroy seem to be a fine lot of patriots!

—The Companhia Leopoldina is offering its plantations for sale.

—Work on the railway from the station of S. Francisco Xavier to Commercio was commenced on the 15th inst.

—The *Diário Official* of yesterday publishes the regulations and the schedule of freight and passenger rates on the railway from Ribeirão to Bunito.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 15th reports a collision on the Caxangá line, which resulted in five injuries to passengers and some damage to the trains.

—The surveys of the 2nd section of 30 kilometres on the extension of the Central railway beyond the city of Sete Lagoas have been approved by the government.

—The president of Espírito Santo has made a contract with Dr. Eduardo Monteiro de Carvalho e Castanheira Vargas to build a railway from Carangola to S. Pedro de Itabapoana.

—The minister of industry advises the inspector-general of railways that the fine of 1,000\$ imposed on the Brazil Great Southern Co. (Quarnha & Itapao line) for infraction of contract, must be maintained.

—A London telegram of the 15th to the *Wise* says the shareholders of guaranteed lines in northern Brazil have asked the secretary for foreign affairs to intercede in their interests to induce the Brazilian government to comply with its contracts.

—The minister of industry had advised the general-inspector of railways that the Mogyana company is authorized to raise 2,500,000\$, the part of its capital required for concluding the 2nd section and constructing a part of its 3rd section of the Catalão line.

—The S. Christovão tramway carried 292,215 passengers during the three days of Carnaval. Of these 20,865 were carried on free passes, which shows how shamelessly the authorities are abusing the privilege of riding free under a pretense of being on public business.

—It is expected that several battalions of government troops in Rio Grande will join the federalists.

—The state government of Rio de Janeiro has signed a contract with Antonio José Ferreira Martins Filho for a telephone system connecting Niteroy with all the cities of the state.

—Gumerindo Saravia is said to be encamped near Santa Anna do Livramento with 2,000 men, awaiting the arrival of another brigade that has been sent to his assistance by Gen. Tavares.

—At a municipal election held the day before yesterday at Ubá, Minas, there was a fight in which several persons were killed including Dr. Camillo da Motta and Dr. Carlos Peixoto de Moura (Mello).

—The *Diário Official* informs its readers that there has been no invasion of Rio Grande do Sul and that, if there should be one, the government is prepared to crush the invaders immediately. This reminds one of the statements the *Diário* used to make just before the downfall of Deodoro.

—The federalists have apparently invested the town of Livramento, and a Montevidéu telegram of yesterday says that Gen. Izidoro is preparing to attack them. The federalists are under the command of Gen. Silva Tavares. It is announced that the federalists have captured Piratininga and Algeciras.

—The quarrel at Blumenau, Santa Catharina, resulted in an armed conflict on the 18th between the police officials and a *fazenda de direito* on one side, and the land surveyors and people on the other. A police commissary was shot and badly wounded. The reports are very contradictory, however, and it is difficult to know who is at fault.

—The Rio Grande chief of police (Dr. Ribas) has ordered the newspapers of that state not to publish "false news" nor to give currency to "alarmist reports," nor to incite any disturbance of public order. This is practically a suppression of all opposition newspapers, and the chief, being both judge and executioner, will adjudge the slightest criticism as an attempt to overthrow constituted authorities.

—According to telegrams received yesterday from S. Paulo there was an attempt during the previous night to depose the governor of the state. These telegrams assert that for some time emissaries of the governor's enemies have been attempting to win over the police force and that some of the officers of the force pretended to take part in the movement. On the 19th the conspirators, it is stated, went to the police barracks a cart containing two casks of wine and 10 cases of brandy, and at night one of their emissaries made his appearance at those barracks, but was arrested by the police who went to the palace and cheered the governor. A band of the conspirators, it is related, attacked a carriage containing the commander of the firemen, supposing him to be the commander of the police force. The chief of police, says the telegram, has been aware of the plot ever since the 6th and he has good reason to believe that it was under the direction of the leaders of the opposition. Eighty dynamite bombs, it is asserted, have been seized and the government is taking vigorous steps to effect the arrest of the leaders of the conspiracy. Louzada, the arrested emissary of the latter, has, it is added, committed suicide at the police barracks.

—The house of Pinheiro, Valle & Oliveira has bills of lading for 29 bags of coffee which were shipped in October and December from the stations of Anta and Iatubatiba on the Central railway, and which have not yet been delivered. These bills of lading might be framed and sent to the Chicago Exhibition with the receipts for telegrams to which we refer in another column.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The matron of the Strangers' Hospital wishes us to ask our friends for whatever games they may be able to spare, such as chess, draughts, backgammon, halma, etc. The purpose is to furnish some light recreation for convalescents.

—The net results of the Benefit Ball at Petrópolis on the 4th inst. was 21,500\$, which sum has been paid into the treasury of the Strangers' Hospital. Our readers will remember that this entertainment was promoted and carried out by a Committee of ladies residing in Petrópolis. The result is not only gratifying, but it is an eloquent illustration of what the ladies can do when they are in earnest.

—It should not be forgotten that the Bazaar organized in Petrópolis by the ladies, occurs on the 23rd and 24th—Thursday and Friday of this week. On the 23rd the bazaar occurs after 7:30 in the evening; on the 24th there will be a children's fancy dress ball from 3 to 6 p.m., a bazaar at 7:30 followed by an auction, and a dance later in the evening. A supper will also be provided, all the provisions, sweetmeats and wines have been given by friends. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—The cash receipts of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment, are as follows:

Donations:

Proceeds of the Benefit Ball at Petrópolis, Feb. 4th..... 21,500\$000
E. D. Jones (Parana)..... 50 000

Annual Subscriptions:

W. H. Ashbrook.....	100 \$000
Quayle, Davidson & Co.....	500 000
D. D. Keay.....	50 000
Hampshire & Co.....	100 000
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.....	200 000
Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Ltd.....	1,000 000
C. J. Gemmill.....	100 000
Rev. H. Mosley.....	200 000
J. W. Doane & Co.....	500 000
Newland Bros. & Co.....	200 000

LOCAL NOTES

—In this city 158 vagrants have recently been locked up by the police.

—The director and secretary of the Polytechnic School have tendered their resignation.

—It is stated that the government has been able to find an officer willing to take command of the flotilla in Rio Grande.

—It is said that one of the torpedo cruisers will leave for Rio Grande within a few days on a government commission.

—Barão de Capemana has been publishing in the *Jornal do Comércio* a series of articles on the boundary question between Brazil and Argentina.

—She said she would be his true Valentine. According to report Mr. Frank Goto, of the City Improvements Co., was married in England on the 14th inst.

—A letter placed in the post box at the corner of Rua Marques de Abrantes on Sept. 25 was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed on Rua da Alfândega on the 16th inst.

—Students of the Polytechnic School called in a body last Friday on President Floriano Peixoto and informed him that they are not compatible with the director and secretary of that school. What they are compatible with, does not appear!

—On Thursday the police and health authorities made a raid on houses that manufacture imitation beverages. Imitations of Carlsberg beer and Munich brandy were seized. Good! This is one of the healthiest signs we have seen here in a long time.

—Two telegrams sent from this city to Pomiá, Minas, on the 3rd inst., had not arrived there up to the 16th. The *Gazeta de Notícias* suggests that the respective receipts be framed and sent to the Chicago Exhibition. Would it not be better to send a few of the telegraph officials?

—If the post-office employés would attend to their duties, instead of playing the spy on correspondence, the service would probably be worth a word of praise. At present it about the worst and least trustworthy of any country in the world. It is a disgrace to a country claiming to be civilized.

—On our way to the ferry the other day we observed on a house the sign "Washington and Bastos." While we do not doubt that on general principles judgment and enterprise were expended in selecting the style of this firm, still it seems to us that at the present time Christopher Columbus and Bastos" would be more appropriate.

—Ticket No. 46,662 of the Paraná lottery drew 51,260\$. This ticket was sent in a letter to a person in this city and seized at the post-office. The owner of the ticket had to pay a fine of 12,000\$, of which 6,000\$ goes to the government and 3,000\$ each to the two post-office clerks that discovered the letter. This is pure thievery, as the rule is to impose a fine on the price of the ticket.

—A little 2-year old child was found in front of a house in Rua da América on the 17th with a ticket attached giving the name of the father and stating that the person who had adopted it could no longer support it. A police inquiry developed the circumstance that both father and mother were living, that the child was illegitimate, and that the unnatural parents were trying to avoid its support.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 18th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
265,027,000\$	Jan.—July	5	Apoloç... do gold...	200\$—1,000\$	1,108\$000	1,019\$000—1,115\$000
125,155,100	Quarterly	4	do	100\$—1,000\$	1,100\$000	1,019\$000—1,115\$000
119,600	Jan.—July	4	do	1,000\$	—	—
14,804,100	Apr.—Oct.	5	Ouro Loan 1868...	1,000	1,500\$000	1,000\$000
14,804,100	Quarterly	4%	do	1,000	1,500\$000	1,000\$000
18,350,000	do	4	do	500—1,000	1,124\$000	—
8,050,000	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro...	500—200	101\$00	—101\$00

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina...	200\$	106\$	—100\$000
1,500,000	do	6 1/4	Campos e Cananeia...	195	—	—
.....	5	Genl do Brasil...	111 1/2	—	—
11,150,000	Jan.—July	5	Itaú Fér. and Pian...	200	192	—85\$000—3 000
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	5 1/2	Keopónia...	200	104	100\$000—
6,049,070	do	5—6	Leopoldina...	50	52	—
5,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Oeste de Minas...	111 1/2 s.	—	—30 000
5,000,000	Mar.—July	5	Sapucáy...	120	200	—
1,398,000	Jan.—July	6	S. Gabriel do Rio Preto...	200	192	—100\$000
437,100	Jan.—July	6	S. Gabriel do gold...	450	440	—
10,300,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocaba...	100	108	63\$00—71 000
4,177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	do	50	70	—
593,000	Jan.—July	7	União Valecana...	200	140	—
TRAMWAYS.						
478,700	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Vlago Fluminense...	60	90	—
435,000	do	5	Cariúba...	500	400	—
77,200	do	7	Pernambuco...	100	102	—
214,000	Apr.—Oct.	5	Vila Favel...	200	**	—
226,600	Jan.—July	6 1/2	—	200	198	—
SHIPPING.						
12,000,000	Jan.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro...	200	160	—173\$000
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
895,800	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Pirac...	200	180	—
1,000,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Quissiana...	200	180	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco...	200	160	—
MILLS.						
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança...	200	200	—
200,400	May—Nov.	7	Anôn. Fabril...	200	200	—
1,539,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial...	200	200	—
1,301,000	May—Nov.	7	Carioca...	200	200	500\$000—
495,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confabuca Industrial...	200	200	—
4,329,000	Jan.—July	6	Centra Industrial Mineira...	200	192	—
3,000,000	do	6	Petrópolis...	200	200	—
3,000,000	do	6	Prour. Industrial do Rio...	200	200	—
308,000	Jan.—July	7	Rink...	200	200	—
9,200,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christovão...	200	195	—185\$000—
334,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazaro...	200	100	—
1,672,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara...	100	**	—
672,000	Jan.—July	7	União Industrial S. Sebastião...	12 1/2 10 8	106	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
4,337,500	Jan.—July	6	Agricola de Ribeirão Preto...	60	160	—
2,380,300	Jan.—July	6	Bancos Viçosa do Brasil...	100	19 500	175\$000—
6,056,100	do	5	Banco Crédito Movel...	100	30	20 500—31 000
985,000	Jan.—July	5	Brazil Agricola...	200	55	50 000—79 000
1,301,000	do	5	Empresa de Obras Públicas...	200	50	—
4,454,600	May—Nov.	6	Lavoura, Int. & Colon...	200	200	—
6,000,000	Jan.—July	6	Nacional do Oleo...	200	150	—
1,484,000	Jan.—July	7	Smeamento de Rio...	60	240	—
2,853,200	Feb.—Aug.	7	Serviços Marítimos...	200	**	—

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	50,000\$	Cafo...	38\$000—Aug. 93	100\$	210\$000	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	4,000,000	Lloyd Brasileiro...	100	200	—	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	—	Nat. Navegação Costeira...	100	**	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	—	Notre S. Sil...	12,427\$000—Jan. 93	40	55 000	—

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	2,100,000\$	70,667	Alfândega...	180\$—Jan. 93	20\$	350\$000	—
3,000,000	751,369	231,369	Águas Minas...	200\$—Jan. 93	250	365\$000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	50,372	Alin...	100\$—Jan. 93	90	400\$000—	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	América...	100\$—Jan. 93	90	400\$000—	—
7,500,000	3,000,000	464	Brazil Federal...	400\$—Jan. 93	40	100 000—	—
4,000,000	200,000	—	Centra Industrial...	200\$—Jan. 93	20	110 000—	—
2,500,000	376,000	100,000	Confabuca...	100\$—Jan. 93	125	180 000—	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Centra Industrial Mineira...	100\$—Jan. 93	100	137 000—	—
2,000,000	105,608	—	Centra Industrial...	100\$—Jan. 93	47	40 000—	—
8,000,000	200,000	—	Centra Industrial Mineira...	100\$—Jan. 93	20	75 000—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Centra Industrial...	100\$—Jan. 93	10	9 000—	—
5,000,000	750,000	54,447	Presidente...	500\$—Jan. 93	30	37 000—	—
4,000,000	250,000	—	Propredade...	300\$—Jan. 93	20	120 000—	—
1,000,000	100,000	30,723	Prospedidade...	300\$—Jan. 93	20	47 000—	—
1,000,000	100,000	30,723	União Com. das Varejistas...	300\$—Jan. 93	20	47 000—	—
2,000,000	13,412	—	Vigiafach...	100\$—Jan. 93	10	8 000—	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Algodão...	40\$	25 000	—	—
1,600,000	320,000	—	Calo Pinto...	40	43 000	—	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Caniguare...	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	60,000,000	—	Genl do Brasil...	20	1 000	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	do	200	2 000	—	—
30,000,000	5,000,000	45,579	Oeste de Minas...	200	80 000	—	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	—	Paraná...	75	13 000	16 000—28 000	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	—	Paropéla...	65	45 000	—	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	—	Pepênia...	40	51 000	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Qimilimbo...	40	1 100	—	—
3,000,000	900,000	—	Terra Serrana...	100	200	—	—
70,000,000	—	—	União S. Joaquim...	6%—Jan. 93	100	—	—
1,600,000	1,185,173	34,329	do 2 series...	60	34 000	30 000—38 000	—
3,000,000	800,000	—	Vassouras e Paty do Alfres...	40	16 000	5 500—10 50	—
42,000,000	42,000,000	—	Vinga Ferro S. Joaquim...	200	100	500—10 50	—
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Carica...	40	16 000	5 500—10 50	—
1,200,000	—	—	Corcovado (and hotel)...	14 00\$—July 93	200\$	200 000—	—
9,000,000	18,000,000	84,186	Centro Botânico...	3 000\$—Jan. 93	200	80 000—	—
1,000,000	12,000,000	556,000	S. Christovão...	100\$—Jan. 93	100	120 000—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,787	Vila Isabel...	8 000\$—July 93	200	210 000—220 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Algodão...	40\$	25 000	—	—
1,600,000	320,000	—	Calo Pinto...	40	43 000	—	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Caniguare...	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	60,000,000	—	Genl do Brasil...	20	1 000	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	do	200	2 000	—	—
30,000,000	5,000,000	45,579	Oeste de Minas...	200	80 000	—	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	—	Paraná...	75	13 000	16 000—28 000	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	—	Paropéla...	65	45 000	—	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	—	Pepênia...	40	51 000	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Qimilimbo...	40	1 100	—	—
3,000,000	900,000	—	Terra Serrana...	100	200	—	—
70,000,000	—	—	União S. Joaquim...	6%—Jan. 93	100	—	—
1,600,000	1,185,173	34,329	do 2 series...	60	34 000	30 000—38 000	—
3,000,000	800,000	84,186	Centro Botânico...	3 000\$—Jan. 93	200	80 000—	—
1,000,000	12,000,000	556,000	S. Christovão...	100\$—Jan. 93	100	120 000—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,787	Vila Isabel...	8 000\$—July 93	200	210 000—220 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Algodão...	40\$	25 000	—	—</

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" 17	Tamar	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
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Mackayne.....	Feb. 27th	Receives passengers.
London and Amsterdam		
Rosie.....	Feb. 26th	
Liverpool:		
Rubens.....	Feb. 25th	
Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports.		
Chaucer.....	Mar. 10th	
Intended sailings from Santos to New York:		
Nasmyth.....	Feb. 24th	
Dalton.....	Mar. 7th	
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Rome.....	Feb. 23th	

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